

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN

TO BE WAGED AGAINST THE WHITE PLAQUE.

PEOPLE TO BE EDUCATED.

Tuberculosis Exhibition at the Municipal Museum—Free Lectures by Distinguished Specialists—Literature Distributed.

CHICAGO. — There has been in progress at the Municipal museum since early in April an exhibition and course of lectures drawing many visitors, the Chicago Tuberculosis Exhibition.

Few, indeed, are they who have no fear of this suffering from this dread disease, and an observer at the exhibition rooms seems to read in the faces of the many visitors a keen personal interest, so different from a casual seeking after instruction.

With the agitation on the subject that has been carried on the last few years, all of us are more or less informed of the havoc caused by tuberculosis, the necessity for precautions, the new sane outdoor treatment. But better realization of the gravity of the situation comes when one listens to the stories told by the physicians and the visiting nurses, glances at statistics such as these: In Chicago the total number of deaths from the nine diseases most dreaded by the public (typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc.) for the year 1905 was 1,864; from tuberculosis alone, 3,674. One begins to believe in the necessity for a united effort, and that, as some one says, the disease constitutes much more a social than a medical problem.

Wherefore this campaign of education, to have the people instructed in the vital matter of prevention as well as in the latest scientific means of treatment of the disease, to lessen the dreadful menace to public safety. As it is among the poor, surrounded by unsanitary conditions, ill nourished by improper food, that the worst ravages occur, it stands to reason that among them the crusade must be waged if desired for results are to be obtained.

Chicago Tuberculosis Institute.

THE educational campaign inaugurated some time ago by a committee of the Visiting Nurses' association has brought forward the necessity for a broadening of the work, for a great fight against the disease in Chicago, and has led to the organization of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute. The institute plans to establish at once:

1. A model free dispensary for tuberculous patients, in some crowded district, intended not only for the specialist treatment of the patients, but for the hygienic and sanitary supervision of their homes. It will become a center for physical neighborhood improvement, just as the college settlement works for moral and mental betterment.
2. An open-air day camp or sanatorium, where patients or predisposed children can be sent, away from their unhealthy surroundings.
3. An information bureau, where people can get, at any time, free advice and information on the subjects of tuberculosis, its prevention and cure, open-air appliances, health resorts, sanatoria, etc. A lecture-bureau will provide lecturers and illustrations of the subject in various parts of the city.
4. An experimental station for the production, testing and investigation of certain protective and curative preparations, with a view to bringing about artificial immunization against the disease.

For the free dispensary a structure of two stories is contemplated, with a roof garden enclosed by glass, a scientific laundry in the basement, and a diet kitchen from which will be given away fresh milk and eggs, these departments in addition to the pharmacy and dispensary. In a roof garden school children charges may play and work, a kindergarten with plenty of fresh air in addition to the usual attractions.

When a patient presents himself at the institute not only will his condition be noted, but also a study made of his environment; a visitor will call from time to time, the place be disinfected, and, if the occasion demands, the family assisted to make a move to another abode.

Tuberculosis and the Poor.

WE have long taken comfort that Chicago was not as other cities are; that this big town of ours was not disgraced by the squalid conditions existent elsewhere. But we are informed that not much longer—unless we set to work to prevent it—shall we be able to keep this boast. The city is growing at a tremendous rate, all the time there are pouring in hordes of immigrants willing to live amid most unsanitary conditions, to

herd cattle-like. Every now and then stories crop up of unsavory conditions, details are presented of lodging house conditions out where the steel workers toil and sleep from toil, or of conditions in what is known as the lodging house districts of the First ward.

Conditions favoring tuberculosis are dark and ill-ventilated apartments, dirt and overcrowding. The other afternoon at the museum we were shown stereopticon pictures of tenement house life, and listened to word pictures by Miss Harriet Fulmer, at the head of the Visiting Nurses' association, that made us lose our comfortable complacency about the plenty of room, the absence of slums in Chicago. Here was a kitchen with an adjoining dark bedroom renting at \$10 a month, and occupied by a man and wife and eight children. The woman had been ill with consumption for several years, barely dragged out an existence; so many persons crowded in such a manner could make little effort at decency or protection from the disease to which the mother had fallen victim. The visiting nurses could do little save occasionally disinfect in place, and Miss Fulmer told us it was almost impossible to find another home at the price they were able to pay.

Tuberculosis is the characteristic disease of tenement workers. If we are not moved by altruistic motives to aid in work for reform, we should remember that though the disease start in the tenements it does not stop there; it may be brought in the infected ready-made garment you purchased for personal use. Truly, the problem is a social one.

Ways of Educating.

WHEN one enters the rooms where the exhibition is held one of the first things to attract attention are the words of encouragement and of warning that stand out in bold letters on the wall. This from Pasteur: "It is in the power of man to make all infectious diseases disappear from the world!" And then the lecturers, the noted experts, enlarge this theme.

On the tables are piled pamphlets that the visitors are free to examine and take away. There is the Memorandum on Tuberculosis, compiled at "Kaiserlich Deutsches Gesundheitsamt" at Berlin, wherein the reader learns what tuberculosis is, how the infection takes place, how one protects oneself against the disease, and advice is given to persons in great danger, advice to diseased persons. A yellow slip with the heading, "Death Roll Call," gives statistics from the Chicago health department of the causes of death in Chicago for the year just past. There is a lengthy pamphlet on "The Early Diagnosis of Pulmonary Consumption," a circular issued by the Illinois state board of health. On the first page of the circular we find: "What we ask for is that the consumptive shall be taken care of at the right time in the right place until he is well, and not at the wrong time in the wrong place until he is dead."

One thing impressed in various graphic ways is that both prevention and cure demand Air, Air, Air. Alt bespeaks the pictured invalid lying in the hammock perched on the roof of a city flat building. The same cry is heard from the various representations of sanatoria: from a tent colony in Illinois, a camp in the Adirondack woods, and in the mountains of Colorado and California. And another thing impressed is that in search of this precious Air the patient need not journey far away.

Miss Nethersole Helps.

THE distinguished English actress comes to the aid of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute with fruitfulness. At a matinee musical, under the direction of Miss Nethersole there is presented not only a wonderfully realistic portrayal of "The most celebrated consumptive in dramatic literature," Camille, but there is realized a goodly sum of money for the institute. Dr. Klebs, who is connected with the tuberculosis institute himself "made-up" Miss Nethersole for the part of the dying consumptive and the result was to the experienced doctors and nurses present almost too realistic to appear a semblance.

At the benefit there were distributed among the women pamphlets wherein the actress gave summary of a place for work to be undertaken by women in the tuberculosis crusade. And one afternoon at the museum Miss Nethersole made a short address on this subject.

We were very much interested in what she had to say and in her manner of saying it. It was interesting to hear her speak of her own life and of her hard fight for success. She told us that in her struggles she had had perhaps the hardest work with the 200 or so people behind the stage, there had had to encounter the two evils of ignorance and laziness; the one, the lady said, she could leave to the board of education; the other, laziness, she found it necessary to probe into. And after much probing there came to the surface this knowledge, that in nine out of ten cases the persons were ill the majority victims of tuberculosis. This led to the enlisting of her sympathies in helping on a crusade against the widespread disease, such a menace to us all.

STILL AFTER CUP

SIR THOMAS LIPTON FINDS DESIGNER FOR NEW YACHT.

How the American Yachtsmen Feel in the Matter of Another Challenge for Race Upon the Sea.

Sir Thomas Lipton, after a long and persistent hunt, has found a designer to plan and superintend the construction of a new challenger for the America's cup, which he has tried unsuccessfully three times to lift. Mr. Alfred Mylne, of Glasgow, is the man, and it is said he has been commissioned to build a racer for Sir Thomas which will beat anything the American yachtsmen can put into the water.

But the news of Sir Lipton's plans has not excited much interest among the yachtsmen of New York further than to elicit from them the remark: "So Sir Thomas intends trying for another match. Well, he may be accommodated, but then the cup matches are troublesome."

With the talk of another series of international yacht races, arises the question as to whether the event would be governed by the new or the old rules. Since the last yacht race new yachting rules have been adopted, but the feeling among the Americans is that they could accept no conditions which would bar the Reliance from the race, and if the winner of the contest with Shamrock III, is to defend the cup again the races would have to be sailed under the old rules. Five was the designer of the Shamrock I, which came over in 1889, and was, from an American standpoint a very crude affair. The mast was rather short and well aft. The boom and gaff were very long, the jib very large and the bowsprit consequently long, while the clubtop sail was a jumbo. When the wind blew hard the gaff bent and the boom did likewise, making a tight place in the mainsail; the mast went forward and the big jib went off to leeward, really making it a back sail.

And yet the designer of this boat had a wide experience in all kinds of craft, but overlooked the points that make a large one-masted vessel a success. Watson was a genius, and, beginning with small boats, gradually worked up to those of the largest size. He produced the best boat that ever came over here for the cup. She failed merely for the lack of the knowledge of the boat sailing problem and the lack of judgment on the part of those

in charge to grasp and take advantage of the crucial positions as they occurred in her races.

If Capt. Barr had sailed the Watson Shamrock instead of being the skipper of the defending vessel the cup would have gone back.

The last Shamrock by Fife was what the professionals call a "one breeze boat." In a stiff breeze to windward she was a match for the Reliance, and in a strong wind, all that the boats could carry, would have been slightly better. Down the wind no line could be drawn on her, as she was not properly sailed. In a light breeze to windward and some sea the Reliance showed her superiority in a pronounced manner. (It must not be forgotten that most of the cup races have been sailed in a moderate wind and some sea.) In the triangular race it was a close match.

And with the talk of building a new challenger comes interest in the man who has been chosen to design her. This man Mylne was employed by the Watson firm for years, and was with the naval architect who is now dead when he had the plans of a cup challenger on hand. Mylne has designed many small racing boats and some of them have been marked successes. Whether any of the genius possessed by Mr. Watson, as shown in his challenging yacht of three years ago and in scores of other races, has fallen upon his old employe or whether the latter has only been awaiting this opportunity to show the world that he has talents equal to either the dead or living naval architects time and trial can only prove. As it stands today in America, there are shakings of the head when it is told that a comparatively untitled designer of his racing craft is to evolve a cup challenger.

Corporation Degree of Courtesy. Knicker-Doesn't "Step lively" Irritate you?

Bocker-Yes; but they might say: "Skiddoo!"—N. Y. Sun.

Willing to Oblige. Editor—Your narrative is too bald. Author—Very well, I will introduce some hair-raising incidents.—Royal Magazine.

A Good Reason. "Why do you think poker playing ought to be put a stop to?" "Because I always lose."—Houston Post.

WAS WEAK AND DIZZY

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored the Patient to Perfect Health and Strength.

Mrs. Mary Gagner, of No. 576 South Summer street, Holyoke, Mass., has passed through an experience which proves that some of the greatest blessings of life may lie within easy reach and yet be found only by mere chance. A few years ago while she was employed in the mills she was suddenly seized with dizziness and great weakness. "I was so weak at times," she says, "that I could hardly stand, and my head became so dizzy that it seemed as if the floor was moving around."

"My condition at last became so bad that I was obliged to give up work in the mill, and later still I became so feebly that I could not even attend to me household duties. After the slightest exertion I had to lie down and rest until I regained strength."

"A friend who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People urged me to try them. I bought a box and began to take them. The benefit was so positive and so quickly evident that I continued to use the pills until I had taken altogether six boxes. By that time I was entirely cured, and for two years I have had no return of my trouble. I am now in the best of health and able to attend to all my duties. I am glad to acknowledge the benefit I received and I hope that my statement may be the means of inducing others who may suffer in this way to try this wonderful medicine."

The secret of the power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of debility, such as Mrs. Gagner's lies in the fact that they make new blood, and every organ and every tiny nerve in the body feels the stir of a new tide of strength.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

How Pearls are Formed.

Pearls it seems are oyster annoyances and monsters. They are malformations caused by some foreign substance finding entrance to the shell and irritating the oyster to such an extent that he exudes a liquid which eventually hardens and becomes a precious pearl. The pearls are always near the shells and can be squeezed out of the flesh with the fingers. Sometimes they are found loose in the shell and at other times they are attached. If loose the chances are that they may fall out, hence good pearl hunters search the stream bed and even dig up the dirt. Contrary to general belief the expensive pearls are not always round or oblong in shape. Many fine specimens are baroque, that is, they assume grotesque forms, a fact that can be readily accounted for by their origin. An oyster may be worth provoking.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

When Dr. Jowett Smoked.

Dr. Jowett, the great master of Balliol college, Oxford, hated tobacco, but he smoked a cigarette once under the following circumstances. There had been a little quarrel between the master and the other Balliol dons, and Jowett celebrated their reconciliation by dining in hall on the following Sunday. After dinner he noticed a certain awkwardness, and guessed its cause. So he said: "I think I should like a cigarette." Every one joyfully lit up at once, and Jowett gently blew down his cigarette until enough was consumed to save appearances.

USE THE FAMOUS

Red Cross Ball Blue. Large 2-oz. package 5 cents. The Russ Company, South Bend, Ind.

Latest Vegetable.

Lava, pronounced "lay-va," is the latest new vegetable. It is a marine legume, found on the rocks of the Scottish coast, and is served hot with roast mutton. The London Mail says: "To the palate lava brings a subtle commingling of pleasant saltiness as of marinated fish, and a delicate hint of the subacid of lime or lemon—a lingering bonne bouche that produces a desire for further acquaintance."

In a Pinch, Use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet and ingrowing nails. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Makes new shoes easy. A certain cure for sweating feet. Sold by all druggists, 25c. Trial package, FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Yankee Girl Flirt, Not Coquette.

The American maid is more of a flirt than a coquette. The college widow is an exaggeration of the national type. Columbia's daughter, as befits the descendant of a gem of the ocean, takes to herself Venus' prerogative of undisputed sway over the hearts of men. She accepts adoration as freely as a prima donna or a jockey receives presents, careless whose heart she is breaking, until at last the "right one" comes along, when she distributes mittens to the rejected suitors as generously as if she were the Lady Bountiful presiding over a settlement Christmas tree.

Garfield Tea purifies the blood. Garfield Tea cures sick headaches.

Air in Street Cars.

Tests made in Detroit street cars have shown that when the open air of the streets contained about one-third of 1 per cent of carbon dioxide the air in the cars carried from 1.6 per cent to 5 per cent. In other terms, the proportion of the chemical products of burning the oxygen of the air in human lungs was about six times as great as the normal figures, but still by no means dangerous.

EXPERIMENTS WITH EGGS.

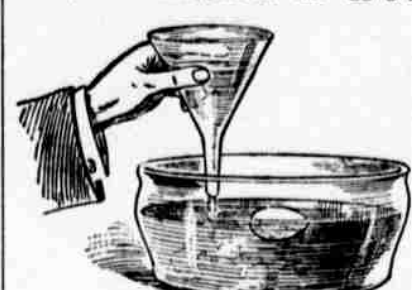
Some Things You Can Do Which Will Entertain and Mystify Your Friends.

Anything that has to do with eggs will be interesting to boys and girls. Take two eggs of the same size, one raw, the other boiled. Place around each of them, lengthwise, a stout rubber band so that it firmly grasps the egg. Fasten a piece of string to each egg by means of the rubber band and suspend both eggs from the chandelier by the strings.

Twist both strings to the same degree and then let them go. The eggs will spin around as the string untwines, but suddenly one of the eggs will stop turning, while the other twirls and twirls, still untwining the string. The uncooked egg stops because its contents are liquid, and not fastened to the shell of that egg that is set in motion by the untwining string. The friction of the moving mass inside soon stops it.

In the next experiment the same two eggs are to be used. Put two plates before you, and on each one set an egg spinning on its side. The hard-boiled egg will spin easily and stop easily; but the raw egg will be harder to spin, and when it has been set in motion it will not so readily stop. Even if you stop it for a moment, by placing the palm of your hand on it, it will start spinning again when you remove your hand.

The reason of this is just the reverse of the conditions in the first experiment, for the liquid part of the egg is set to spinning, and when you stop the egg, it is only the shell that you stop, the contents continuing to move; and when you let the egg go,



THE TRICK WITH BRINE WATER.

the revolving mass inside starts the shell going round again, even if stopped for several seconds.

If you make a strong brine of salt and water you will find that a fresh egg will float in it, says the People's Home Journal. Now try it in pure water, and the egg will sink. Leave the egg at the bottom of the vessel containing pure water and get a glass funnel that will reach to the same bottom. Pour the brine through the funnel and the pure water and the egg will rise together, floating on the brine. When the vessel is full you will find the egg suspended in the middle, half in brine, half in the upper layer of pure water.

The next trick is with a hard-boiled egg. Shell the egg and have ready a wide-mouthed water bottle, with its neck a little smaller than the egg. Into the bottle throw a piece of burning paper, and after a moment, place the egg, end down, in the mouth of the bottle. The air in the bottle becomes so rarified that the pressure of the outside air on the egg forces it into the bottle.

And now we offer a pretty little trick that needs some "luck" to make it successful. Take two egg cups such as are used to put an egg in when it is eaten from the shell. Place one cup on the table directly in front of you and put the egg in it. The other cup you place just beyond the first.

Now, if you will blow suddenly and sharply on the egg, just where it touches the cup directly in front of you, with luck, as we have said, your breath will lift it over into the other cup.

Now for a wonderful, but simple, trick that has puzzled wise men for generations. You have heard how Columbus puzzled his men by saying that he could make an egg stand on end, and then did it by gently cracking one end of the shell so that it made a flattened surface. But if he had known this trick, he could have accomplished that feat without cracking the shell, as you may do, to the surprise, perhaps, of all who see you.

The yolk of an egg, you know, is inclosed in a thin membrane that keeps it separate from the white. Now, if you give the egg a sharp shake, and break this membrane, the yolk, which is heavy, will fall to the end when you try to make the egg stand up, and its weight will be sufficient to keep it in that position without any outside aid.

WHY, JOHNNIE!



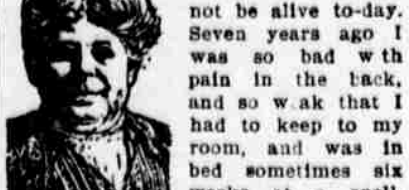
Now here is angry Johnnie. He's thrown his pipe away. Because he blew some bubbles. And found they wouldn't stay. —Detroit Free Press.

SEVEN YEARS OF SUFFERING

Ended at Last Through Using Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Selma Jones, of 200 Main St., Ansonia, Conn., says: "If it had not been for Doan's Kidney Pills I would not be alive to-day. Seven years ago I was so bad with pain in the back, and so weak that I had to keep to my room, and was in bed sometimes six weeks at a spell. Beginning with Doan's Kidney Pills, the kidney weakness was soon corrected, and inside a week all the pain was gone. I was also relieved of all headaches, dizzy spells, soreness and feelings of languor. I strongly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



Window Glass Better Than Lint. "I have found that a small sheet of window glass makes a splendid substitute for lint as a bandage," said the visiting surgeon to several dispensaries. "This is especially true in treatment of burns, when a piece of glass slightly larger than the burn is cut out and smeared with carbolic oil. It is pressed firmly upon the burn, and its edges packed with absorbent cotton to keep out the air. No pain is caused by the removal of such a bandage, which can be washed, made thoroughly antiseptic, and then replaced. I have tried watch crystals as an experiment with much success."

AWFUL SUFFERING.

From Dreadful Pains from Wound on Foot—System All Run Down—Miraculous Cure by Cuticura.

"Words cannot speak highly enough for the Cuticura Remedies. I am now seventy-two years of age. My system had been all run down. My blood was so bad that blood poisoning had set in. I had several doctors attending me, so finally I went to the hospital where I was laid up for two months. My foot and ankle were almost beyond recognition. Dark blood flowed out of wounds in many places and I was so disheartened that I thought surely my last chance was slowly leaving me. As the foot did not improve, you can readily imagine how I felt. I was simply disgusted and tired of life. I stood this pain, which was dreadful, for six months, and during this time I was not able to wear a shoe and not able to work. Some one spoke to me about Cuticura. The consequences were I bought a set of the Cuticura Remedies of one of my friends who was a druggist, and the praise that I gave after the second application is beyond description; it seemed a miracle for the Cuticura Remedies took effect immediately. I washed the foot with the Cuticura Soap before applying the Ointment and I took the Resolvent at the same time. After two weeks' treatment my foot was healed completely. People who had seen my foot during my illness and who have seen it since the cure, can hardly believe their own eyes. Robert Schoenhauer, Newburg, N. Y. August 21, 1905."

German Export Rates.

The German railroads give quick transit of goods for export at favored rates. The rates from Plauen to Bremen, American Consul Hurst reports, for export, express, are only 28 cents per 100 pounds for a distance of 315 miles, and to Hamburg 37 cents per 100 for 300 miles. If the goods are not for export, the usual rate for express, taking a longer time, costs nearly three times as much.

Reduced Rates East for School Teachers.

And the general public, via A. T. & S. F. Ry. One fare plus \$2 for the round trip from Utah, Wyoming and other territories to Missouri river, St. Louis, Memphis, Chicago, St. Paul and intermediate points. Dates of sale, May 26th and 28th, June 1st, 3rd and 16th. Return limit, Oct. 31st, 1906. Stop-overs allowed. For further information apply to C. F. Warren, General Agent, 411 Dooly Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Stage Dog Is Dead.

Jack, a dog at the Palace theater, London, known to theater people all over the world, died the other day and his death was announced with an official eulogium. He watched the stage door when the doorkeeper was away and ran and got him if the bell rang, and had been trained to fall on and extinguish any burning substance he saw, such as a piece of paper. He was choked to death by a piece of money he was taking to a restaurant to buy his dinner with.

Garfield Tea, the herb laxative, is mild, effective, health-giving—a faultless preparation. It cures constipation.

Babes in the Wood.

It is not alone in our great English cities that children are to be found who have never known the joys of a day in the country. There are—or were until a short time ago, two, at least of them in Berlin. But at last fortune chanced their way, and into the country they were taken. They were not at first favorably impressed with what they saw, gazing about them with stolid disfavor. But in time they came to where a flock of sheep were feeding in a field. Then, indeed, little Max opened his eyes. "Look, Moritz!" he cried excitedly, "there are lots and lots of sheep without wheels."—London Tribune.